



# Overview of NAFKA Project Phase 2

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# NAFAKA 2 Goal

- CMSD Goal: develop efficient market systems that serve large numbers of rice and maize producers, especially targeting; women and youth and lead to successful adoption at a scale; improved technologies and agricultural practices, overall system productivity competitiveness and improved nutrition for large numbers of rice and maize small holders.



# Background to NAFAKA 2 Theory of Change

- To improve livelihoods for smallholders, agricultural markets(inputs& outputs) must increase their orientation towards small holders. However:
  - weak links at the input retail and offtake purchase point closest to farmers holding back this orientation.
  - Retailers and buyers are geographically distant from smallholders, and high transaction costs make reaching smallholders cost prohibitive.
  - Mono-crop with low GAP adoption, low yield and degraded natural resource base.





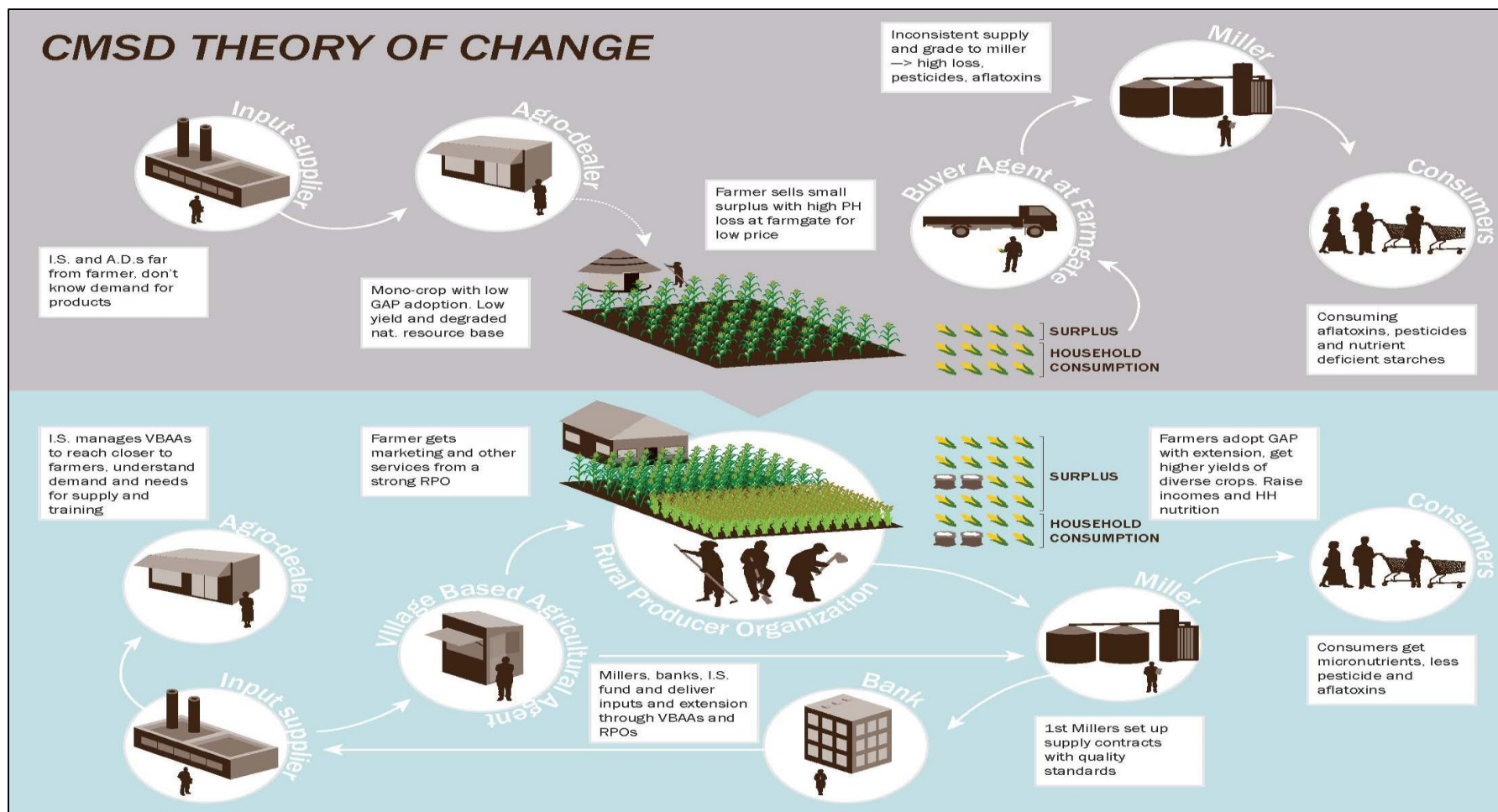
# CMSD will address these challenges by;

- Establishing VBAs and developing new aggregation points for input sale and commodity aggregation through VBAs and RPOs
- Strengthening linkages between VBAs, RPOs input companies, Millers and BDS providers
- introduce in-kind or third-party finance options wherever necessary to ensure that input suppliers, farmers, and buyers have sufficient capital to fulfill their market functions
- Support technology scaling and adoption in collaboration with other partners
- Climate Smart Solutions for Cereals: facilitate adoption of production strategies that rehabilitate the natural resource base and build resilience to climactic shocks.



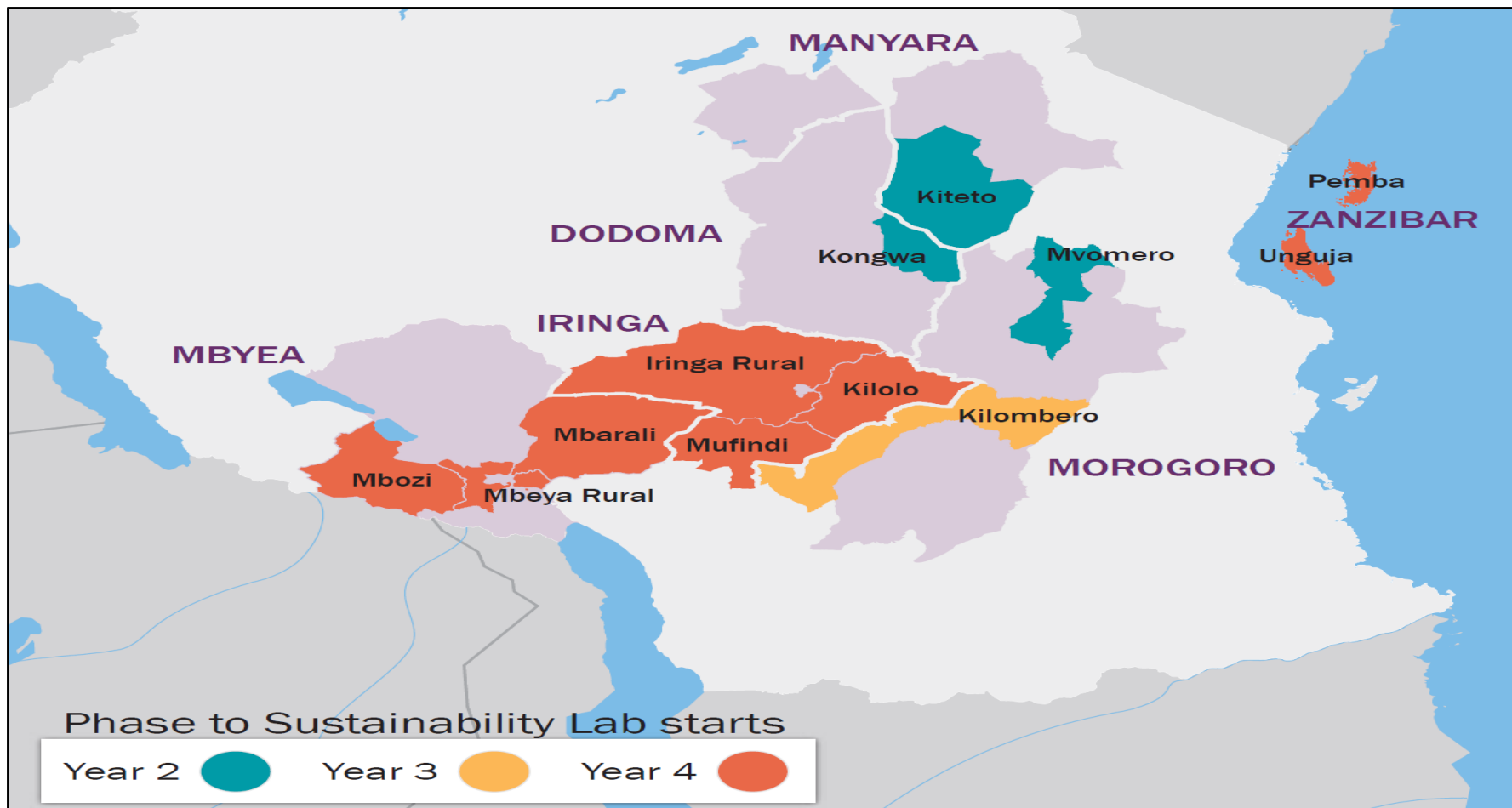


# CMSD Theory of Change



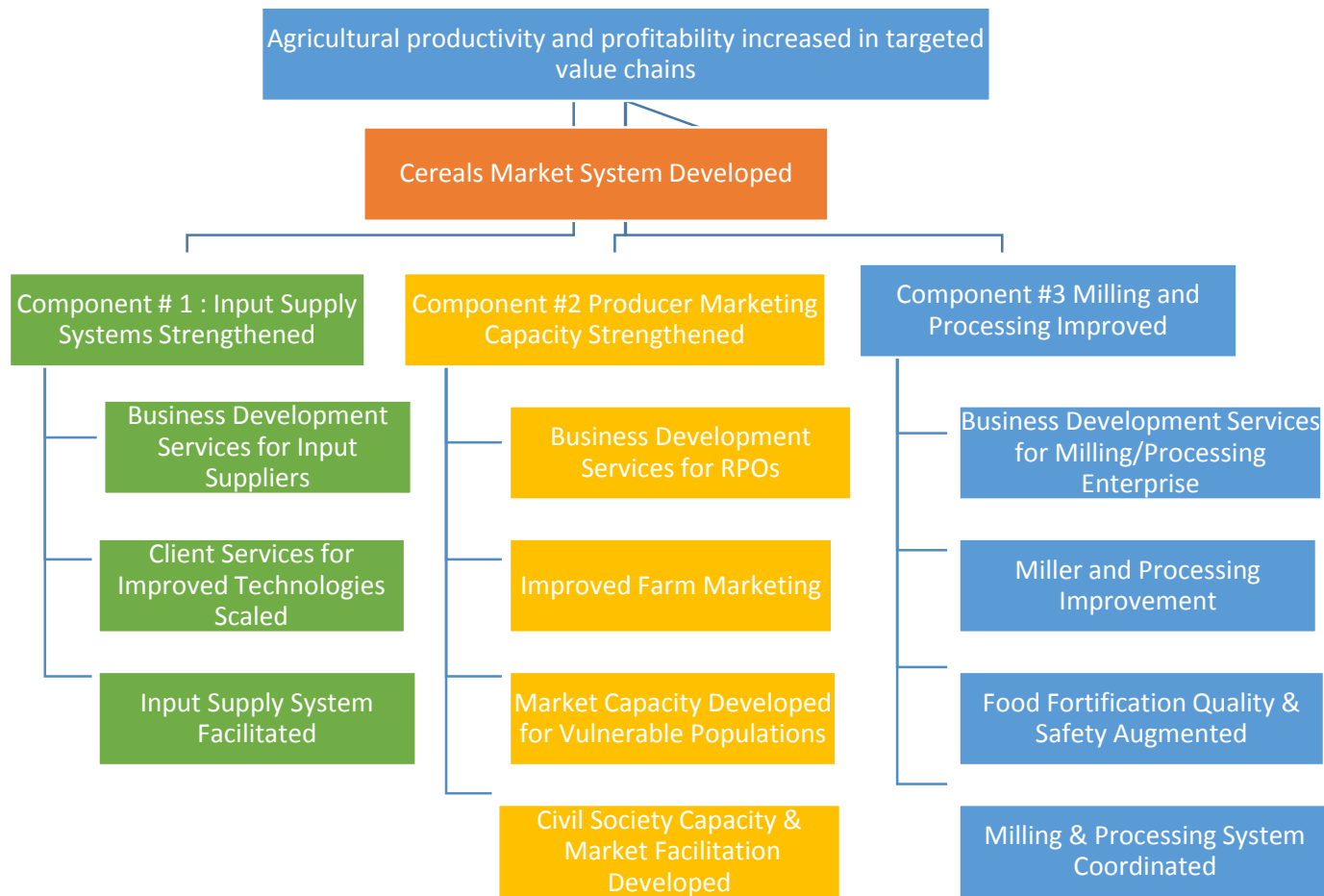


# NAFAKA 2 Project Areas





# NAFAKA 2 Results Framework







# Component 1: Strengthening Input Supply Systems

## Component I - Expected Outputs and Outcomes

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| • Inventory and analysis of extension and advisory services | • Reach 103,750 farmers through input supply goods, services, and extension provision alone |
| • Will assist 550 input supply firms                        | • 21% increase in average maize yields/ha; 10% increase in average rice yields/ha           |
| • 80 women-owned enterprises newly making a profit          | • 224 youth-owned enterprises newly making a profit   |





# Strategies for Component 1

- Approach/ Strategies
  - SLC/SUA Twinned Volunteers:
  - FIPS Training for VBAA: Embedded VBAA Training through Hub Input Suppliers:
  - Explore Information and Communication Technology-Based Solutions for Improved Business Management and Extension Provision to Farmers:
  - Indirect finance through tripartite agreements:
  - Strengthening linkages between VBAA, agro dealers, input companies, RPOs, Millers, Research(Africa RISING) and Financial institution
  - CMSD's Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting (CLA) approach in strengthening information feedback:
  - Disseminate optimum climate-smart, gender-sensitive, and nutrition-sensitive production and adoption promotion strategies

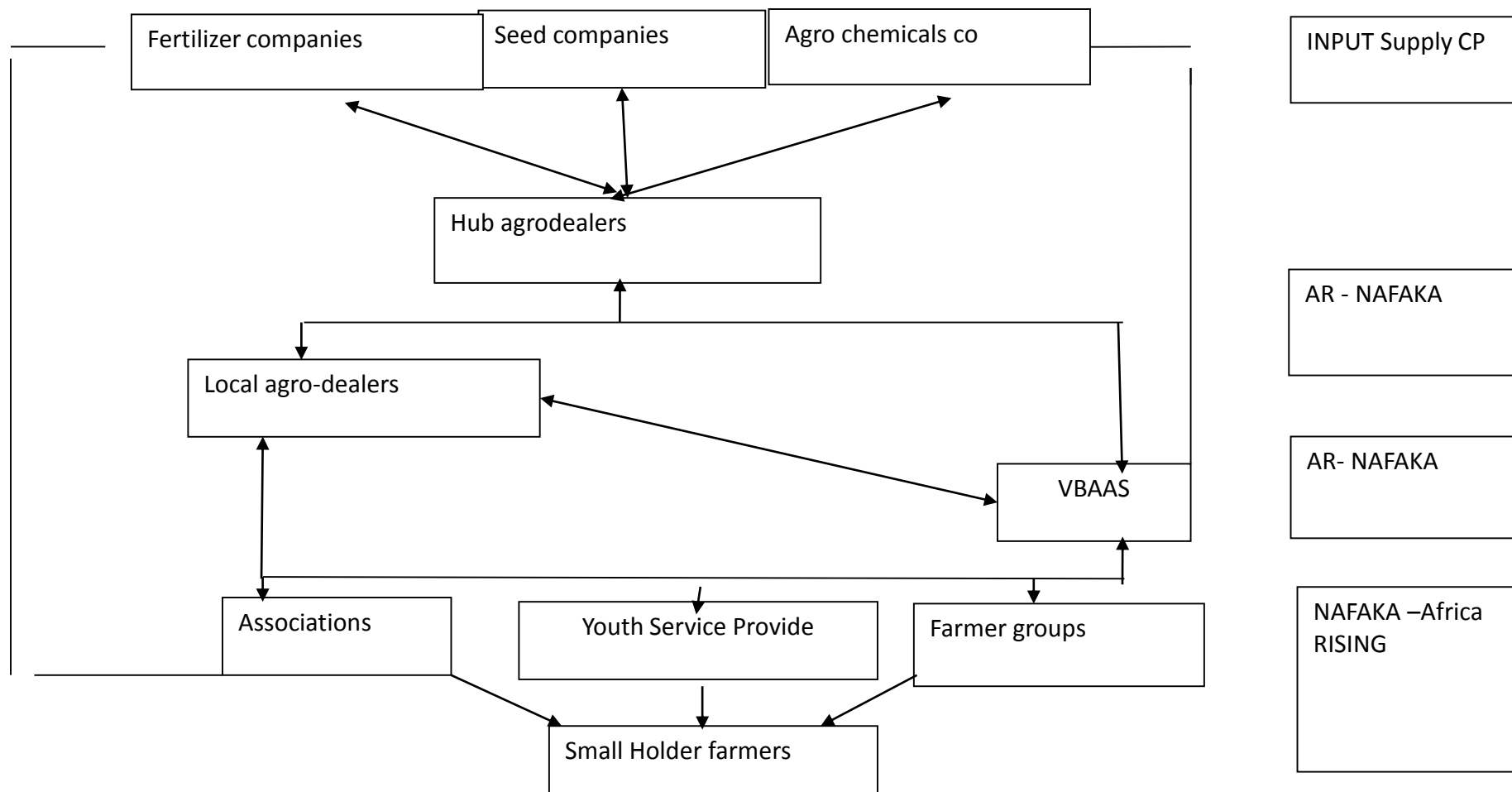


# Component 1 strategies

- Facilitating access to alternative products that VBAAAs and agro dealers sell to cover sales gaps during the calendar year or that could provide larger per unit margins,
- Promote small-scale mechanization solutions, such as rotary weeders, maize shellers, and rice threshers to reduce physical workload for female farmers(including use of VBAAAs as sales agents)
- Expand VBAA/input supplier radio-based marketing and extension messaging
- Quality Declared Seed (QDS) production and sales through VBAAAs.
- Embed opportunities for female and youth employment, such as crop protection units, through VBAAAs)
- Link VBAAAs to millers as primary aggregators for grain



# Facilitating Inputs Linkage process





# Component 2: Expected outcomes

## Component II - Expected Outputs and Outcomes

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| • 275 RPOs completing capacity-development training | • 120,000 MT (maize and rice) sold by RPOs                                    |
| • 275 RPOs offering Services to members             | • % increase in average active women and youth membership in beneficiary RPOs |
| • 200 RPOs accessing finance                        | •   |



# Component 2: Producer Marketing Capacity Strengthening

- BDS Services to RPOs
  - Direct training in business services and women and youth inclusion through RUDI and MVIWATA: RPO specialists from RUDI and MVIWATA.
  - Targeted, business-oriented services through SLC/SUA volunteer pairs
  - SLC/SUA volunteer program as described above.
  - Learning-by-doing marketing
  - Work with partner MFIs and SACCOs, particularly those SACCOs participating in the Iringa Hope/Iringa University program, to provide both savings and credit facilities to active smallholder associations
  - Purdue Improved Cowpea Storage (PICS) hermetically sealed bags, and small-scale silos and warehouses



# Expected Outputs – Component 3

## Component III - Expected Outputs and Outcomes

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| • 136 millers and processors completing capacity-development activities | • 139 millers linked to project RPOs        |
| • Volume of fortified flour sold (TBD)                                  | • Total volume of purchases from RPOs (TBD) |
| • 57 new millers fortifying flour                                       | • 120 of jobs for women and youth created   |



# Key intervention areas for collaboration with Africa RISING

- Climate smart agriculture (CSA) innovations
- Strengthening input marketing systems
- Support QDS seed production
- Reduced food waste and spoilage
- Improved household nutrition and resilience
- Capacity building for better scaling
  - Behavioral Change Communication (BCC)
  - Collaborative Learning and Adaptation (CLA)
  - Training:





# Key Interventions

- Miller coordinated Off- take Agreement: NAFAKA will scale the tripartite agreements between input suppliers, financial service providers (including VBAs), miller/buyers, and farmer organizations initiated under NAFAKA.
- Fortification and Micronutrient : including Behavior Change Awareness Campaign
- EAGC Support for Structured Trade and Warehouse Receipts: collaborate with EAGC as they work to harmonize regional grades and standards
- RCT support for advocacy



# Guiding Principles: Climate Smart Strategy

- Respond to local priorities, needs, and capabilities.
- Promote locally meaningful CSA practices and informed choices to build climate resiliency while minimizing climate impacts and maximizing developmental and environmental benefits.
- Utilize gender-sensitive approaches and engage youth in implementing CSA practices.
- Engage multiple stakeholders.



# Strategic Objectives

- Objective 1: Analyze local exposure to climate change and agricultural vulnerability and design interventions based on local priorities, needs, and capabilities.
- Objective 2: Implement location-specific CSA practices for adaptation to and mitigation of climate risks, enhanced agricultural productivity, nutrition and income.



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